

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5064 第四十六卷第五期

日十二月二十年西癸未年

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

五五

號六二英 滙香

PRISE \$2.50 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 5. DODGAS, Brit. s.s., 864, E. Burnie, Foochow 2nd February, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th. General—D. LAFRAK & Co.

Feb. 5. INTAKE, Brit. s.s., 462, Thibaud, Amoy 3rd February, General—D. LAFRAK & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 5. MADRAS, s.s. for Yokohama.

Feb. 5. AYCOOL, s.s. for Bombay, &c.

Feb. 5. TRAVANCO, s.s. for Shanghai.

Feb. 5. TAKER, for Tientsin.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 8TH.

Outward, for Chefoo.

Per, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per Douglas, s.s. from East Coast— Capt. Bolton, R.M., Messrs. Cholmley, Hutchinson and Scholz, 1 European deck and 150 Chinese.

Per Labat, s.s. from Amoy— 48 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer Douglas, report left Foochow on 2nd February, Amoy on the 3rd, and Swatow on the 4th, had light Southerly winds and fine weather the first part, some winds accompanied with thick foggy the middle and latter part of passage. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Kestrel*, *Curlew* and *Hornet*. The steamships *Castor*, *Angela*, *Laffer* and *Lakshmi*, *Amoy*, *Amoy*, *Douglas* left; passed the steamer *Prin* bound for Amoy, and on the evening of the 2nd instant, The steamships *Emulating*, *Leeuw*, *Sheldrake*, *China* and *Taku*, were in Swatow when the Douglas left.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

(From Hedges & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.)

Report Anchored, 30th January.

January 24th, Kwantung, s.s. from Hongkong, Dragon from Shanghai; 23th, Emma from Tamsui; 23th, H.M. gun-boat Curlew from Ningpo.

DEPARTURES.

January 23rd, Adele for Shanghai; 24th, Chow-fa for Singapore, Macau, &c. for London; 25th, Kwantung, s.s. for Hongkong; 26th, Dragon, s.s. for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

January 17th, Jang Shouk from Sedney, Sar-

pan from Nagasaki; 18th, Mary Mildred from Sydney, Brunette from Tamsui; 20th, Obsidian from San Francisco; 21st, Belied Will from Sydney; 22th, Anna Muriel from Nagasaki; 23th, Emily Elizabeth from Nagasaki; 24th, John from Port Townsend; 25th, Meek from Port Townsend; 26th, Novelty from Sydney, Liberator from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

January 14th, Sadien for Amoy, Malacca for Nagasaki; 17th, Hongkong for Keeling Sea Islands for Nagasaki; 20th, Vesta for Nagasaki; 21st, Mikado for Yokohama; 22th, Dione Castle for New York; 24th, Fernand for Obock, Dancer for Puget Sound; 25th, Anna for Macau; 26th, Xuan for Amoy; 27th, Serpent for Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

January 11th, Ni, s.s. from Hongkong; 14th, S. S. from Shanghai; 15th, Vandy de la Corte, 20th, New York, str. from Shanghai; 21st, Japan, str. from Hongkong; Georgia from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

January 13th, Bomby, str. for Hongkong; Belief, str. for Shanghai; 14th, Shalimar for Nagasaki; 17th, Voigt, str. for Hongkong; Vaca do Gama, str. for San Francisco; Oregon, str. for Shanghai; 23rd, Japan, str. for San Francisco.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manchuria.

For last Mail's advice.

From Date of Arrival.

Cavendish Castle (s.s.) China Ports—Dec. 19.

Atkinson (s.s.) China Ports—Dec. 20.

Bellona (s.s.) Yokohama—Dec. 22.

Diamond (s.s.) China Ports—Dec. 23.

Gwalior (s.s.) Hongkong—Dec. 24.

Oliverhouse (s.s.) Canton—Dec. 25.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Arrived at Date.)

Vessel's Name From Date.

Civiale Hamburg—Sept. 5.

Ingelburg—Cardiff—Sept. 22.

Peter—Cardiff—Sept. 25.

Hydra—Cardiff—Sept. 27.

M. A. H. (s.s.) Canton—Oct. 13.

Radiant—Cardiff—Oct. 13.

Leviathan—Cardiff—Oct. 24.

Obamian Queen—Cardiff—Oct. 28.

Palma—Hamburg—Nov. 1.

Sedan—Hamburg—Nov. 5.

Fiddle—Bergen—Nov. 5.

Dervent—London—Nov. 18.

Antelope—Hamburg—Dec. 19.

Barbara—Hamburg—Dec. 20.

Kate Carnegie—London—Dec. 23.

Antenor (s.s.) Liverpool—Dec. 13.

Swallow—London—Dec. 15.

Glenaray (s.s.) London—Dec. 23.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, or before the 15th proximo, a full and particular account of the profits, or undivided interest, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date, the account will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., General Agents.

23d 139, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIFTH, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 50% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £3,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1874.

Banks.

COMPTEUR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND 20,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON AGENT—144, London Wall Street.

E.C.

AGENCE—At Nancy, Lyons, Marseilles, Rabat, Biskra, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Suez, Colombo, Saint-Denis (Ile de la Reunion) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENT.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current deposits, at the rate of 2% per annum, on the monthly minimum balances; 2½% subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal; and 3% subject to one month's notice.

(On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3½% per annum;

6% 4%;

12% 5½%.

A. PHILIPPE, Acting Manager, Offices in Hongkong—Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, 2nd Floor, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE BANK, (LIMITED).

London Office—3, Angel Court, New York Agents—J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21, Broad Street.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

CAPITAL STOCK £1,000,000.00

WILLING to receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, Manager, 1873.

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AMERICAN CAPITAL.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK;

etc.

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed especially for this Work).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

Mason.....Messrs. J. P. da Silva & Co.

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Shanghai.....HALL & HOLTZ KELLY

Kiau-ki & Co.

Hankow and River Ports.....HALL & HOLTZ KELLY

Chusan, and Ningpo.....HALL & HOLTZ KELLY

Tientsin and Peiping.....HALL & HOLTZ KELLY

Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. THOMAS CO.

Fukien, Okinawa, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Yokohama.....Mr. O. D. MOSS, Japan Gazette

Office.

Mombasa.....MESSRS. J. DE LOYAGA & Co.

Singapore.....Strait Times Office.

London.....Mr. F. ALDRED Clement's Lane,

GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Messrs. BATE, HENDY & Co.

San Francisco, Mr. E. P. FISHER, 21, Market

Street, San Francisco.

New York.....Messrs. S. M. PERTHILLIE & Co.

37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE LIBRARY FOR the year 1873. Price \$10.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

The Daily Press.

Ir will be a matter of regret should the Government decide that the One Dollar Hongkong note shall be done away with, and we trust that upon further consideration, the idea which, as stated yesterday, is entertained in favour of this course may be abandoned. The Dollar notes have unquestionably been one of the greatest boons to the Colony, and have much diminished the annoyance resulting from the absence of a clear and reliable currency. It would, therefore, be a great pity that the Colony should be deprived of this convenience at all events before a reliable currency has been established. We are not aware of the precise grounds which have influenced the Government in the matter, but understand that it is chiefly a question of principle or rather of precedent with them. At home, no notes under the value of a pound sterling are allowed to be issued, and it seems to be considered that the same rule should of necessity be applied out here. It is, however, open to question whether a principle of this description is really applicable under a totally different set of financial circumstances, and unless it is quite clear that inconvenience or financial difficulty is likely to accrue, it seems very undesirable to deprive the Colony of a boon which was welcomed by all classes with satisfaction, and which up to the present has certainly been advantages in every respect. We trust, therefore, that the matter may be reconsidered, and the facts connected with it are carefully ascertained before final action is taken.

If, however, it should be decided that the Dollar notes should be withdrawn, it is to be hoped that they will be allowed to continue in circulation at all events until a new currency has been established. The cessation of their withdrawal might in fact be used to obtain a new and suitable coin, as it would at once be in considerable demand, and the benefit of being clear of the chop dollar difficulty having been to a great extent experienced for a time, the public would be little disposed to revert to so undesirable a system. We understand also that, at the present moment there are fewer chop Mexican Dollars in the Colony than there have been for a long time past, and consequently, it would be a favourable opportunity for action to be taken. It is a question whether for the time being it might not be the best policy for the Government to take some steps by which only clean Mexican Dollar will be considered currency, and to make the way to the final introduction of a suitable coin which might be made equivalent in size, weight, and fineness to the Mexican Dollars, and could for a reasonable period be used side by side with it. By this means sufficient time would be given to enable the new coin to come into circulation, and to become familiar to the Chinese. Unless it possessed the latter advantage, it would be very much limited in its utility, and it would be well that special care should be taken upon this point. It may be recollect that Mr. Wade, some time ago, suggested that an advantage might be gained by striking a coin in Hongkong of the same weight and fineness as the Imperial Thai, but against this plan, which might have some advantages, we have to set the fact that the

Mexican Dollar is now thoroughly well known in the interior of the country, and that from painful experience of the natives are far more ready to trust in coin of foreign manufacture than one which contained anything of a Chinese element in it. Although therefore, there are no doubt some reasons which at first sight seem to go in favour of adopting a Chinese Tael standard as the basis of a coin in Hongkong, there would appear to be other very important points in favour of a coin similar to the Mexican Dollar, and, in fact a repetition, under a new form, of the experiment essayed by the Mint, which as the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce pointed out, there is good reason to believe would have completely succeeded. If the plan proposed were carried out, any very violent change would be avoided, and it is quite possible that such a plan might be put in force by an arrangement between the Banks and the Government to share the loss which would arise upon their having to hand in consequence of their having to be paid under the new system in clean in place of chopped dollars. It may be interesting to note that it has been held by some competent legal men that in strictness clean dollars can be demanded under the existing rule; but however, this may be, there is no doubt that it would be easy to make clean dollars only a legal tender, and this being once established, the question of introducing a new coin from home would resolve itself merely into introducing one of the same value and style as the clean Mexican. One great advantage of the plan above suggested would be that there would be no necessity for discarding the clear Mexican Dollar as a currency until there had been ample time to ascertain whether a permanent and regular supply of the new coin could be obtained.

The average price realized at the Second Opium Sale, Calcutta, on the 4th inst., were Pastra Rs. 120, and Debaras Rs. 125.

We have received a copy of the *Japan Gazette* of Hongkong, which contains full particulars of the different residents in Japan, and will form a valuable book of reference. It has been extremely carefully compiled, and the different names are arranged in a very convenient form.The first number of the *Journal Circulating Herald*, the new paper issued by the Chinese Printing and Publishing Company, appeared yesterday. It is similar in get up to the other Chinese papers in the Colony, and is about the size of the Chinese issue of this paper. It gives quotations of produce, and the usual run of local and general news. Although there is no great variety of news, it is a most interesting and the new undertaking every success, as it is pleasing evidence of the enterprise of our Chinese friends.POLOICE INTELLIGENCE
5th February.

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

COURTESY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Young-n-an, a silver-sabre, and the Washington shop, Quinch and Campbell, were charged with having attempted to murder George Farlow, with entering his shop and breaking a stool.

Complainant said there were some girls in the shop purchasing some silver ornaments, when the defendant came in and interfered with them. The girls did not like it, and the shopmen told him to go away, wherein defendant struck witness, and threw a stool in the street and broke it.

Defendant said two men of his men, belonging to the Harford, were in the shop, creating a disturbance, and a Chinaman had a

caused a flow of blood. He went in and took the stool, and when the Chinaman stopped him, he struck him with his hand, and the stool fell on the stones and broke. He went to the station, accompanied by the two men, but the complainant did not prefer any charge against them. He was simply passing at the time, to go on board the American ship *Sierra*, in which vessel he had that morning shipped.

Defendant was \$1, and ordered to make amends for the breaking of the stool, so the defendant left without a pass. On Sunday he was again in the shop, and the shopmen told him not to come back till Monday morning, when he excused himself by saying he had been arrested for being out without a pass. On asking him how he got away before court time he said he gave the Chinese constable 50 cents to him. He did not believe that. On the 4th instant, the defendant again left the premises in the morning, stayed away all day, and did not return till the morning of the 7th instant. He, therefore, in the morning, on the 7th instant, was admitted at Cayagan, in Misamis, and wished to have his punishment as an example to others. The defendant was getting \$7.50 per month.

Defendant called a witness, named Fung-cheng, to prove he was sick and could not return, but his own statement and that of his witness showed he was able to walk the streets, and was able to work, and was not being able to do that was able to walk to his work, but the fact was he was too weak to do it.

Defendant, after a caution, was fined \$1, and default seven days hard labour.

PROFITS AND LOSS.

Mr. W. Moore, master of the commercial establishment at the Hongkong Hotel, charged his boy, named Fung-ay-in, with stealing a one dollar note, and the boy admitted it.

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MR. ARCH'S MISSION TO CANADA.

Mr. Arch attended a so-called public meeting held in the Lambeth Baths, to welcome him on his return from Canada, and to congratulate him on the success of his mission and wish him success in his future efforts on behalf of the agricultural labourer. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one; the company more than half a thousand strong, and the speakers, who had come together to give the platform and the speakers from the opposite end of the room, Mr. Cox, of Derby, occupied the chair. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the meeting with Mr. Arch was moved by Mr. Garibaldi, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, and supported by the Rev. Clewley Davies. The latter gentleman and his friends had spoken before him, and it was agreed that the resolution should be moved as it stood, as the speakers on the other side did not sympathize with the cause, and he knew many of them who looked upon his movement with hearty sympathy and with earnest hope. He had recently received a printed address, in which the Rector of Kimberley, Norfolk, vindicated the unionist movement with remarkable minuteness. He regretted that the attitude of the clergy on the subject had not been so decided as to allow him to base a temperate judgment upon them, and make allowance for their conflicting duties, and he was glad to believe that their first fears were being dispelled, and that they were beginning to regard the movement with favour. No doubt things had better not have been said; but there was no great consequence in this, as the time had come for a vote, and the incident of a struggle, instead of looking rather to the substantial character of a movement. The speaker concluded by wishing prosperity to the Labourers' Union. The resolution having been passed with great and renewed cheering, Mr. Arch returned thanks. He declared that the sole motive which actuated him was the desire to go to Canada, and his friends had not been disappointed by his efforts, as the strength of a country depends upon the cultivation of its land. In the United States he had been told, on the highest authority, that the mainstay of the country throughout the panic was the fact that its broad acres had been well cultivated. At home we were increasing our population very rapidly, and the time would come when the country would not produce one-half of what it would produce if it were well cultivated. Thousands of acres remained uncultivated while idle labourers starved in the winter. Why should it not be left to labourers at a reasonable rent? Their capital, which was their labour, would make it productive, but the dealers in securities, including speculative dealers, are not therefore to be condemned in it, unless the speculative dealers in appreciable transactions is itself to be condemned.

SALE & CO.

HAVE just received a choice ASSORTMENT of CLOTHES, suitable for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, consisting of—

FANCY TWEEDS and ANGLOAS for Suits.

TRICERLINGS of the latest Styles. BLACK and BLUE BROAD CLOTHS. BEDFORD GOLD and KERSEY MERLE for Riding BREECHES.

Light MELTONS for OVERCOATS.

ALSO, LONGCLOTH, FLANNELS, REGATTA, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SHIRTS, COLLARS and SCABIES of the latest fashions.

BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS of all kinds.

The newest Shapes in FELT, DRAPE SHELL and SILK DRESS HATS.

GOLD SPOTS, SLEEVE LINKS, and SOLITAIRE.

HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, and PER-FUMERY.

TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS in all Sizes.

UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.

VELVET PILLS, TAPESTRY, and BRUSHES, CARPETS, with HEALTH-BUGS to Match.

STAIR CARPETS with Braided Ropes and Fringes.

FELT CARPET in Squares, and by the Yard.

VELVET PILLS CENTRE and SOFA CARPETS.

JANIN CRUMB CLOTHS and STAIR COVINGS.

COIN MATTINGS in all the usual widths.

PLAIN and BORDERED MATS.

SHEEPSKIN CARPETS, MATS, and COVERS.

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